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*Extractive:* Of the 930 men so listed, 926 were farmers, 3 shepherds, one a woodcutter. The woodcutter and one shepherd came from Luma, the other shepherd from Mirdita. Eighty-five per cent of all inhabitants of Ghegnia measured are farmers, 88 per cent of all tribesmen.

*Processing:* Twelve occupations are listed under processing: charcoal burner, blacksmith, tinsmith, carpenter, saddler, hatter, tailor, shoemaker, butcher, baker, cook, and pastry cook.

591] The 2 charcoal burners, the smith, and the carpenter were Mirdites. Their occupations are mutually dependent. As a rule iron goods are imported, and distributed by merchants in the towns. Axe heads, sickles, billhooks, and other tools of familiar Iron Age shapes are produced by craftsmen in the larger centers, such as Scutari, for the mountain trade. Minor metallurgy is usually carried on by gypsies.

The other specialists fall into a different class. None were mountain men, except one cook and one baker, both natives of Mati, who worked in the new prefecture headquarters established at Bureli, within Mati territory, by King Zog. They were there because of the impact of the new central government on the mountain tribes. Neither of these men had long been professionals.

The tinsmith, the saddler, and the hatter were natives of Peshkopia, the principal town of Dibra. Of the 3 tailors in this town, one was a native, one had come from Big Dibra, and the third from Jakova. The butcher, one of the 2 bakers, and the cook measured in Peshkopia were Big Dibra men. The pastry cook worked in Kukës, in Luma. This leaves 11 bakers. These men all came from Gonaj and neighboring villages in Has, within walking distance of Prizren. Baking is their traditional hereditary occupation. They get their flour from the gristmills of Prizren and sell their bread in that city. Many of these Hasi bakers migrate to distant cities to work. Mr. Anthony Stevens, our guide, and an employee of the U. S. State Department, began life as one of these bakers; as a boy he went to Cinnati to work in a bakery.

It can be seen that within Gheg tribal territory processing techniques are practised almost exclusively in the eastern borderlands.

124 keepers measured, 18 were in Peshkopia. Of  
463 these, 11 were locals, and 7 Big Dibra immi-  
grants. Six shopkeepers were measured in  
Kukës, all Malsia e Jakovës men; 2 in Bicaj, a  
Luma village, were local. One Malsia e Ja-  
kovës man was measured in his own shop in  
Kolqecs, a local town. Thus 25 out of the 31  
shopkeepers came from the eastern border-  
lands, from big towns or their neighborhood.  
The situation is the same as with the craftsmen  
whose goods they sell.

Four shopkeepers remain: 2 are from Malsia  
e Madhe, one with his shop in Scutari, the  
other at home. Of the other 2, one is a local  
in Puka, the other a local in Mirdita. The Mir-  
dita man, who has the only shop in that tribe,  
claimed that his father was an Austrian officer  
who begat him during World War I. This  
would give him a maximum possible age of 14  
years at the time of measuring. He was at  
least 30.

#### TECHNOLOGY, A REVIEW

000 From the foregoing study of the non-  
somatological data collected in our series, and  
from what is generally known of the material  
culture of the Ghegs, we can make a brief  
summary, keeping in mind always our main  
purpose, to define the economic elements in  
the cultural situation within which the Ghegs  
live.

326 Cutting tools are of iron. They are made by  
391 blacksmiths in the market towns in which the  
Ghegs do their trading. In Scutari, for exam-  
ple, there is a whole quarter devoted to smiths,  
most if not all of whom are gypsies. With  
hammer and tongs, a small anvil, and a pair of  
foot-pump bellows they forge nearly all of the  
metal objects needed by the mountaineers in  
their farming, herding, transport, and house-  
hold carpentry. They make small anvils, ham-  
mers, nails, axes, adzes, knives, ploughshares,  
shovels, hoes, toothed sickles, billhooks, beam  
ties, door hinges, horseshoes, horse hobbles,  
chains, bits, firetongs, andirons, tripods, light-  
ing racks, and probably other articles which  
have escaped our attention.<sup>2</sup>

326 There is no smelting in the neighborhood of  
Ghegnia. The iron which the smiths use is all  
imported. Although city blacksmiths can

<sup>2</sup> Haberlandt's, Nopcsa's, and mine. The best ac-  
count of this is to be found in Haberlandt, 1917, p. 90.

[See cat. 116, pp. 11a-13a -- Analysis]